A Duluth (Minn.) Hotel Burned-Two Persons Known to Have Perished, and It Is Thought Others Have Met the Same

DULUTH, Jan. 14.—The Hotel St. Louis burned Thursday, and at least two lives were lost. How many more is not known, but it is thought not less than five persons must have perished in the flames. The thermometer was 12 below zero. The fire started from a leaky gas meter in the basement.

The structure was built in 1883 and was dry as tinder. The fire caught mear the elevator shaft, and in an instant the flames were through the roof. In sixty minutes from the time the fire broke out not a bit of the buffling was left standing. The hotel and contents were completely destroyed. The walls all fell inward, thus proving not dangerous to the firemen. The worst was feared at the start and West Superior was called upon for aid. An engine and hose company soon arrived from that place.

The hotel was very popular and was filled with guests. As soon as fire was discovered the brother of Proprietor Michaud and the clerk rushed through the house, bursting in doors and awakening guests who were asleep. Two of the latter perished in the flames. They were brakeman Charles Preston and Baggageman Baudry, both employed on the night passenger train of the Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic railroad, running between Duluth and Marquette. They are breakfast and retired together. Rumors of the loss of the railroad men in the flames were heard all day, but not until 7:30 Friday, when the men should have reported for duty on the outgoing train, was the horrible truth realized.

Others must have perished it is thought. Many got out of the building on various fire escapes with which the building was provided. Others were taken out by the firemen down their ladders. It is reasona-bly certain that some women perished on the third floor, also some barge men. Fred Bennett, who roomed in the hotel, stumbled over a prostrate body, which he was unable to save. His singed hair and eyebrows and reddened face tell of the severity of his experience. One of the scrub women is missing and she is thought to have perished. The elevator boy, answering to the name of Louis, was also reported missing, but it is believed that he is not burned. The night clerk reports having aroused several people, but one large man he was unable to awaken, although he pounded and kicked him.

One of the most pathetic incidents of the conflagration was the death of a the proprietor. After the fire broke and when the halls were dense with smoke the dog ran to the room where the boy was playing and began to bark furiously. The boy thus warned opened the door and ran out and was carried from the burning building, but the dog was overcome by the smoke and died in the hallway.

One of the ladies rooming at the hotel was making her escape through a hall, carrying her sealskin cloak in one hand and her purse containing \$60 in the other. In her flight through the dark hall she stumbled over a little child that had been lost in the excitement, and, dropping her valuables, carried the youngster in safety to the street.

It will be impossible to begin the search for the bodies for several hours, probably not till Saturday afternoon. The hotel building belonged to the Boston Realty company, a corporation organized under the laws of the state of Maine. It was valued at \$50,000 and insured for \$20,000.

The St. Louis was five stories high on Superior street and six stories on Michigan. It had a frontage of 100 feet on either street. The corner store front was occupied by the American Express company and freight and ticket office of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha railroad. Their loss is total. The Pioneer Fuel company's office was in the store under the hotel, also several others with desk room. The losses here were total.

AWFUL CATASTROPHE IN CHINA Robbers Fire a Temple, Causing the Loss ot 1,400 Lives.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 14.-Advices from Hong Kong, China, dated December 19, have been received by the steamer Gaelle telling of terrible disaster in a temple near Canton. Fourteen hundred persons are said to have been burned, but an official census of the village shows
1,940 people missing. The temple at
R. B. Watkins, head and neck bruised and legs an official census of the village shows Kam Li, in the Shui Hing district, had been visited by robbers, who demanded several thousand taels in money. It was refused by those in charge. At the time a great shed in front of the temple, built of mats, was filled with nativer who were watching a theatrical per formance. This shed the robbers fired The people were thrown into a panie and rushed into the temple, the main entrance of which caught fire. The correspondent states that 1,400 persons lost their lives, most of them being suffocated by the dense smoke. Coffins were procured by hundreds from neighboring cities. The consternation of the Chinese is described as somethin?

ON TRIAL FOR POISONING.

terrible.

Further Evidence Introduced in the Homestead Case. PITTSBURGH, Pa., Jan. 14.—The courtroom was too small to hold the crowd which poured in to hear the proceedings in the second day of the trial of Hugh Dempsey for complicity in the Homestead poisonings. The day was almost entirely taken up with the examination of men who had been taken ill while working at Homestead during the strike and physicians who attended them. The physicians all expressed the belief that the men had been poisoned. ceremoniea

MADE THEM PAY WELL.

World's Fair Ways and Meaus Committee Drive Hard Bargains with Holders of Various Privileges-A Big Income Seoured from This Source.

CHICAGO, Jan. 14.—The world's fair committee on ways and means grant the "Guide - Book" concession. This will close one of the most remarkable financiering periods probably ever known in public affairs In all seventy-five concessions have been granted by the committee. Not less than 2,000 applications for concessions have been considered and rejected. Some of the rejected schemes had merit, but most of them are classed under the general term of "fakes." Many more were advertising schemes, without the slightest interest to visitors. But one in twenty-five of the projects brought before the committee had any good reason for being

there. In the estimates of resources from franchises and concessions \$3,500,000 has been given as the net profit to the fair. This is the estimate Ferd W. Peck, chairman of the finance committee, makes. Mr. Peck undoubtedly wishes to be on the safe side, and so named the bottom figure. The opinion was expressed that on the basis of an attendance of 80,000,000 the fair is likely to get from the concessionaires

nearer \$6,000.000 than \$3,500,000. These estimates have been made either by the concessionaires or by world's fair people, who have worn out many pencils before arriving at satisfactory results. If they err it is on the side of conservatism. Their grand total is:

ij	Restaurants, inns. etc	\$2,500,000
ì	Intramural electric railway	400,000
l	Steamboats	150,000
Ì	Launches, basins and lagoons	75,000
ı	Wheel cha'rs	250,000
	Barre sliding railway	100,000
ı	Clow sanitary concession	450,000
Į	Conkey's catalogues	500,000
j	Guide book	75,000
ł	Midway plaisance	1,200,000
	Miscellaneous	100,000
	Total. Official estimate	₹5,800,000
	Official estimate	3,500,000
	Destable success	90 900 000

The miscellaneous includes all such concessions as the soda water, pop corn and the like. They will probably exceed that sum, but the excess can be added to other estimates, which appear at first glance too large.

When one gets to the various shows along Midway plaisance and begins figuring on percentages, calculations become difficult. The business of concessions mentioned can be approximately computed, with the experiences of other expositions as a standard, but with those on Midway plaisance it is more a matter of conjecture. What would be a good exposition in itself under ordinary circumstances is stretched along the plaisance-a pleasant place to spend a day in sight-seeing when all mobile dog belonging to the little son of is ready. The curious things cover a wide range, from the captive balloon to a reproduction of St. Peter's at Rome, from the original drawings by Michael Angelo. Turkish, German, Australian, Indian and other villages, pavilions, panoramas, etc., are to be there. From all of them the exposition will collect twenty-five cents for every dollar of admissions and from 10 to 15 per cent. on the merchandise sold. Counting in the great Ferriss wheel, at the inventor's estimate of \$400,000, it is believed that the exposition will gather in a tribute of a round million from the plaisance. Then add \$200,000 from the Libby glass works concession, for which a handsome structure is now being built, and the plaisance contribution becomes \$1,200,000. The glass concession includes the sale of everything made of glass.

HURT IN A SMASH-UP. Eighteen Persons Injured in a Collision

Between Trains in Chicago. CHICAGO, Jan. 14 .- The Crete accommodation on the Chicago & Eastern Illinois road, leaving Dearborn station at 7:20 o'clock Friday evening, was telescoped at Fifty-fifth street by a Chicago & Erie through train to New York. The accommodation train consisted of three coaches filled with suburban residents on their way to

their homes. Eighteen people were severely injured in the wreck, and scarcely anyone of the 150 or more passengers escaped some bruises or minor injury. To add to the horror of the scene the center coach of the accomodation train caught fire from the overturned stove, while three passengers. two women and one man, were caught in the wreckage close to the flames, and were cut away from their perilous position by the heroic efforts of their fellow passengers.

The list of injured is as follows: D. B. Caldwell, both legs broken; Mrs. E. C. Mahew, internally injured: William B. Smith, cut over eyes and back injured; Lettle Boyd, badly bruised and internally injured; F. B crushed: R. B. Watkins, seriously hurt: John Clemenger, head cut and legs brulsed: Mrs. E. A. Mithoff, back injured; Freda Kitchik, head bruised: Mrs. S. S. Nau, left foot and back bruised; J. R. Coffman, cut on head; John Redmond, private Company D. Seventeenth in-fantry, of Brooklyn, N. Y., back and legs bruised and internally injured, may die; L. F. Truman, left leg broken and back and side injured; C. W. Dall, leg broken; Henry Telky, Mrs. McFreed, back hurt; Mrs. M. Eisner, back injured.

Through the blunder of the Erie engineer or the failure to display warning signals, the big train behind did not slack up as the suburban came to a stop. Conductor Sam C. Lewis of the Eastern Illinois train said the limited should have known that his train was just ahead, for it had been following behind from Forty-third street.

Dedicated. BELOIT, Wis., Jan. 14. - With simple but appropriate ceremonies the Pearsons' hall of science, the last valuable addition to Beloit college, was dedicated Friday afternoon. The building is the gift of Dr. D. K. Pearsons, the well-known Chicago philanthropist. Dr. Pearsons has proven himself the friend of the college in many ways and altogether has given institution \$350,000. President Eaton was presented with the keys of the new hall and made an address in reply. Prof. Hiram D. Densmore then made the principal address of the

THE COLD WAVE.

Jack Frost's Power Felt in All Parts of

the World. WABASH, Ind., Jan. 16 .- At 6 o'clock Sunday morning the thermometer registered 20 below zero, the coldest in over twenty years. The increased cold was felt before midnight and steam was kept up in all the factories. Stock is suffering severely, and there is no doubt that all fruit is killed. A high wind is blowing from the southwest and another cold night is imminent. The natural gas supply is abundant

and of good quality.

LEBANON, Ind., Jan. 16.—Through misunderstanding of orders between employes of the natural gas company the supply of this city, which comes through a pipe line 20 miles in length, was shut off about 11 o'clock Sunday morning with the thermometer 15 de grees below zero. There was great suffering among the people. Church services were discontinued and most of the population went to bed to keep warm. The supply came on again at 3 o'clock.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Jan. 16.-The Ohio river is frozen completely over at this point and river traffic is entirely closed. This is the first time in fourteen years that the river has been frozen over, and the coldest weather for eight years has been suffered Sunday, the thermometer registering 5 degrees below zero at 7 a. m. From Newburgh, 12 miles above here, to Henderson, 13 below, there is a solid gorge of ice, in some places piled several feet high.

JOLET. Ill., Jan. 16 .- The city is threatened with a coal famine. Freight trains on all the roads have been abandoned because of the snow blockade, and the supply is nearly exhausted. For nearly a week dealers have been doling out coal to their customers in small quantities, hoping to be able to replenish their stocks soon, but the outlook is just now very dubious.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., Jan. 16.—The mercury broke its record for this season Saturday night by getting down to 22 degrees below zero mark. In fact Saturday night was the coldest in this city in eight years. Saturday the coal supply of both Champaign and Urbana was exhausted, and a great many families are suffering on account of lack of fuel.

GREENSBURG, Pa., Jan. 16.—A little as he can, any offense which may have been child of David McCracken, of Log m's given to Catholics. GREENSBURG, Pa., Jan. 16.-A little Ferry, was frozen to death Saturday. The baby was 2 months old. Mrs. Mc-Cracken, wrapping the child up, started to walk to Parnassus, a distance o 2 miles. When she arrived there the babe was frozen stiff.

MASCOUTAH, Ill., Jan. 16.-The reports from St. Clair, Washington, Clinton and adjoining counties in the great wheat-growing section of southern Illinois indicate that the growing crop has been badiy injured by the December drought and the exceeding cold weather of the last two weeks. An accurate estimate of the damage cannot be made at this time. The thermometer registered 9 degrees below zero here Sunday, the coldest in years. CAPE CHARLES, Va., Jan. 16.-Snow fell early Sunday morning, covering the peninsula from 11 to 14 inches deep. The mercury is at 10 degrees. It was the coldest day since 1857. Steamers between Cape Charles and Norfolk are making their trips with much difficulty on account of the ice. At Sm th's island ice extends a mile and a half into the ocean.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 16 .- Sunday was bitterly cold. The Cumberland is frozen from bank to bank and during the day was visited by thousands looking at the unusual sight. Ponds near the city have been crowded with skaters, a scene rarely seen here.

Baltimore, Md., Jan. 16.—Dispatches to the Sun from all parts of Maryland show that the mercury marks below zero in the eastern shore counties, as well as in the western and mountainous section of the state. Salisbury reports 10 degrees below zero, and in the country round about birds, fowl and rabbits are found in large quantities frozen to death. There is much suffering among cattle on the marshes and many will die. The Wicomico and Nanticoke rivers are frozen solid for miles, and in many places the ice is banked up 5 feet high in the lower Wicimoco.

London, Jan. 16. - The weather throughout Europe is intensely cold. In Russia the mercury is reported to have fallen to 69 degrees centigrade below zero and in Siberia to 79 degrees below zero. Wood fires are kept burning in the streets of St. Petersburg for the benefit of wayfarers. Even the double windows of houses are coated. In the south of Russia the mercury indicates 45 degrees of frost. All river and canal traffic in Germany is interrupted. Navigation on the Baltic has almost ceased. The pontoon bridges on the Rhine have been haused in. In some parts of Hungary the thermometer is 52 degrees below zero centigrade, and in Constantinople tram cars and cabs have stopped running and snow has blocked all traffic in the suburbs. Even telegraphic communication in Turkey is generally interrupted. Many deaths from cold have been reported.

Chicago Pork Comes High. HALIFAX, N. S., Jan. 16. - Chicago pork has advanced within the last three weeks in Halifax from \$7 to \$9 per barrel to \$13.50 and \$18.50. Prime mess is worth \$13.50 and is scarce at that. Mess is quoted as high as \$19. Fresh pork has advanced in the same line from 6 to 81/4 cents per pound.

Death of Gen. Rufus Ingalls.

NEW YORK, Jan. 16 .- Gen. Rufus In galls, United States army, retired, died Sunday in the Grand hotel. Gen. Ingalls was retired from the army at his own request on July 1, 1883, he being then quartermaster general of the He was born in Denmark, Me., army. on August 23, 1820, and was graduated from the United States military academy in 1843.

Post Office Robbed.

IRVINGTON, N. Y., Jan. 16.-The post office at this place was entered by burglars at an early hour Saturday and robbed of \$000 in bills and stamps.

HONORED BY THE POPE.

Mgr. Satolii Made Permanent Papal Delegate to the United States-What His Appointment Means-Statement of the

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16 .- A cable mes sage has been received by Mgr. Satolli as follows:

"ROME, Jan. 14.—The apostolic delegation is permanently established in the United States and you are confirmed as first delegate. "O'CONNELL."

Archbishop Satolli, permanent apos tolic delegate in the United States, authorizes the publication of the following statement in regard to the pope's action in the case of Dr. Mc Glynn:

"On the very day of the reconciliation of Dr McGlynn with the church public notice was given of it, with the statement that Mgr. Satolli had absolved from censure and reconciled Dr. McGlynn by special power for the purpose requested from and granted by the holy father; and moreover that the absolution had been given because Dr. McGlynn had wil lingly accepted the conditions laid down by th holy father as necessary and sufficient.

"This information so expressed should have sufficed to satisfy everyone with the reconcili-ation carried out by authority specially dele-gated by the holy father and with the conditions called for by the holy father. Then it is well to make several reflections: "I. That as soon as it was understood that these conditions were compiled with every sin-

cere Catholic should at once have felt himself bound in conscience to recognize that all had been done in the case that was expedient and in accord with the spirit of the Catholic church.

2 That the selection of the proper time and the manner to give public information of the

conditions belonged to the authority of the church and when the holy father should find it opportune after the reception of the documents, which were immediately forwarded. "3. Everyone could see that the immediate publication of those conditions was for pruden-tial reasons omitted to avoid talk that might

oppose the good done by doing away with

the calamity which has so long weighed upon a priest by reconcilling him with mother church. If this result had not been obtained, and if this wise silence has been unacceptable to any-one, it must be ascribed simply to premature "The conditions were in this form: Dr. Me-Glynn has presented a brief statement of his opinions on moral and economic matters, and it was judged not contrary to the doctrine constantly taught by the church and as recently confirmed by the holy father in the encyclical 'Rerum Novarum.' Also it is here-by publicly made known that Dr. McGlynn, besides professing his adherence to all the doctrines and teachings of the Catholic church, has expressed his regret, saying that he would be the

ing that he would be the first to regret it for any act or word of his that may have seemed lacking in the respect due to ecclesiastical authority, and he thereby intends to repair, as far "Finally Dr. McGlynn has, of his own free

will, declared and promised that within the limits of a not long period of time he will go to Rome in the spirit and intention which are be-

coming to a good Catholic and a priest.

"Then it is well to note how deplorable it is that this reconciliation should have been discussed as it has been in newspapers, in such manner that private and lay persons have dared to pass upon it harsh reproach and illconsidered censure. That anyone should have dared to speak of the pope's authority over the church in America as foreign is a sentiment and an utterance enormously erroneous and scandalous.

"The action of the church and of the holy see in the things that belong to it is superior to every man-made boundary universal and proper to every country in which there may be Cath-olics. For which reason it seems to us exceedingly opportune to recommend due respect in every case to ecclesiastical authority, and be-fore all to that hely see, as well as to that of the council of Baltimore, inasmuch as it is for bidden to treat ecclesiastical matters and questions through the medium of journalism.
"Much more deplorable is it that persons both ecclesiastics and laymen (who wish to ap pear as sincerely Catholic), make bad use of journalism with violent and mendacious uttacks, beyond all bounds of respect and charity against venerable prelates, whose virtue and learning, whose restitude of character and un-questioned and unquestionable love toward the church and the supreme pontiff, never unaccom-panied by sincere love of country, make them deservedly the subjects of the special predilection of the holy father and of universal esteem."

NEW YORK, Jan. 16 .- On the announcement that the pope had established a permanent delegation in the United States and had named Mgr. atolli the first delegate, Archbishor Corrigan prepared a statement which his secretary, Father Conolly, gave to the press. The statement says among other things:

"We all receive this decision of the holy father as we receive all other decisions emi nating from him, with the profoundest rever ence, respect and obedience. Before the holy see acted there might have been room for a difference of opinion; now none exists. For my own part I gladly receive and welcome the news in question, always supposing it to be au-

"This is a complete answer to those who op-posed Mgr. Satolli's authority. The establish-ment of a delegation here will have a most beneficial effect on the church in America will maintain peace and harmony and tate the settlement of controversy among Catholics, which heretofore had to be eferred to Rome. It practically organizes in perfect form the Catholic church in America, instituting, as it were, for more important church affairs, home rule. We will have at home a branch of the supreme ecclesiastical court A further result will be that the immediate working and thoughts of the holy see will be brought more prominently before the American people, who from observation will see that the Catholic church in its highest action is thoroughly in harmony with the principles of our democracy and all that is good, useful and elevating in nodern progress.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 16 .- Rev. Dr. Frederick Z. Rooker, who has been appointed by the pope to be secretary of the apostolic delegation of Mgr. Satolli, and who is now on his way to America, is one of the brightest of Albany's young men. was in this city that he in received his preliminary education. He was born in New York city in 1861 and removed here with his parents eight years later. He graduated in the public schools of this city.

ROME, Jan. 16 .- Pope Leo is said to be greatly interested in the situation in America and desirous of putting an end to the ecclesiastical differences ex isting there. With this purpose in view the pope is preparing an en-cyclical to the American episcopate, advising harmony and union.

DEATH OF FRED HORN.

He Was the Oldest Senator in the Wisconsin Legislature.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 16 .- State Senator Fred Horn, the oldest and most picturesque member of the Wisconsin legislature, died at 10:15 Sunday morning at his home in Cedarburg at the age of 77 years. Mr. Horn was a native of Germany, a classmate of Bismarck, and a resident of Wisconsin for fifty years. He had served in the Wisconsin legislature almost constantly for forty-five years, having been elected to the first state senate in 1848. His death resulted from heart failure.

GENERAL HAYES DEAD.

The Ex-President Passes Suddenly Away at His Home

in Fremont, Ohio-An Acute Attack Neuralgia of the Heart the Cause of Death -Brief Sketch of the Career of an Illustrious American.

FREMONT, O., Jan. 18.-Ex-President Rutherford B. Hayes died at 11 o'clock last night.

Mr. Hayes left home last week Monday on a trip to Columbus, Buffalo and Cleveland. At the last-named place he spent a few days with his son, Webb C. Hayes, who is located there with the Thompson-Houston Carbon Company. During the last month the ex-president had complained of one or two slight attacks of neuralgia of the heart, but as they passed away he thought nothing of it.

On Saturday last he experienced a severe recurrence of the malady, but being prepared for his return home proceeded on his journey, accompanied by his son Webb, Word had been sent home by telegraph of the condition of the general and he was met on the train by his son Rutherford B. Hayes and Dr. F. S. Hilbish, the family physician, with a carriage. Entering the carriage they were rapidly driven to the Hayes mansion in Spiegel grove, where all attention was given the stricken general from that moment up to the time of his death.

Early in the evening the condition of the ex-president was quite favorable towards a good night, and with that assurance the family, worn out from their continued watching, retired early to rest. It was only for a short time, when they were hastily aroused and called to the bedside of the now dying father. The end soon came, and the distinguished man passed peacefully and painlessly away at 10:45 p. m., with members of the family and the attending physician around him. His last words were in reference to his dead wife: "I know that I am going where Lucy is," spoken to his family physician with the utmost earnestness.



RUTHERFORD B. HAYES. Rutherford Birchard Hayes was born in Dela-ware, O., October 4, 1822. He was a descendant in the sixth generation of George Hayes, who left Scotland in 1680 and settled at Windsor, Conn. He was graduated from Kenyon college in 1812 and subsequently spent two years at the law school at Cambridge, Mass. In 1845 he was admitted to the bar at Marietta, O., and commenced practice at Fremont in 1849. He removed to Cincinnati and soon had a very re-munerative practice.
On June 7, 1861. Gov. Dennison issued to

Rutherford B. Hayes a commission as major of the Twenty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry. Five months of service in West Virginia made him colonel At South Mountain he fought with the utmost bravery and fearlessness and on that bloody field he received a wound which this engagement he was made colonel of the Twenty-third Ohio, the regiment in which his military career began.
As colonel, his comm nel, his commands in the field were

usually brigades or even divisions, and he rendered important service at Cloyd Mountain Winchester, Berryville, Opequan, Fisher's Hill and Cedar Creek. On the last named field Gen. Hayes received a brigadier's commission for conspicuous gallantry and merit, Sheridan making the recommendation. August 6, 1864, while in the field he was nominated for congress, but he refused to leave the army to work gress, but he refused to leave the semy to work for his election. On August 24 Gen. Hayes wrote from camp to William Henry Smith: "Your suggestion about getting a furlough to take the stump was cer-tainly made without reflection. An officer fit for duty who at this crisis would abandon his post to electioneer for a seat in congress ough to be scalped. You may feel perfectly sure l shall do no such thing " He was elected, never theless, by a majority of 2,455 in the Sec Ohio district, then, as now, a part of Hamilton county. Meanwhile his army record was grow ing larger and more brilliant. Before Gen. Hayes was brevetted a major general, March 13, 1865, for gallant and distinguished service he had been wounded four times, and for a hundred days he was exposed in battles and s irmishes to death on the field

In 1895 he was renominated for congress by the republicans of his district and returned to the Fortieth congress by 2,556 majority. After serving three years in the house of repre-sentatives Gen. Hayes was elected governor of Obio, defeating Allen G. Thurman by 2,983 plurality. He resigned his seat in congress and was inaugurated governor January 13, 1898. In 1869 he was re-elected governor, defeating George H. Pendleton, the democratic candidate, by 7,056 votes. In 1875 Gen. Hayes was nominated for governor the third time and was elected by a plura-ity of 5,544. This triumph gave Gov. Hayes wide fame and prestige, and while filling this office he was nominated by the republican party in 1876 as its candidate for president of the United States. The contest was severe and close and after the election disputes arose as to the electoral votes of several

The dispute was finally referred to a commission composed of five senators, five representa-tives and tive judges of the supreme court of the United States. The commission decided by a vote of eight to seven that the electoral votes of the disputed states should be given to Hayes and he was thereby elected by a majority of one over Samuel J. Tilden. He was inaugurated March 4, 1877. After serving one term he re tired from public life and has since lived at Fre

Mr. Blaine's Condition.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18. - There were no events of note in or about the Blaine mansion during the day yesterday, and but few callers. The attendant at the door said that Mr. Blaine had passed a good day and was resting nicely. There were more than the usual number of lights burning in the Blaine mansion last night, which gave rise to reports that Mr. Blaine was not so well. These reports could not be confirmed or denied, as the mansion was closed for the night at 1:30 o'clock. The physicians had not returned, which is evidence that no radical change for the worse had occurred

ROAD REFORM.

Meeting of the National League for Good Roads at Washington, D. C.—Objects of the Organization.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—The National League for Good Roads met here yesterday in its second conventien, the first having been held in Chicago last October. At the opening of the convention there were present about eighty delegates who had been either formally or informally designated by the governors of states or by local organizations to participate in its deliberations. Senator Manderson, of Nebraska, called the convention to order and stated that its primary purpose was the advancement of the cause of good roads. The plan as outlined was to organize the leagues in each of the states from which delegates could be sent to a national convention where a systematic plan of operations could be devised. Concisely stated the objects of the league are:

1-To combine as far as practicable the efforts of all persons now engaged in the work for road reform.

2-To awaken interest in the subject among the people at large.

3-To receive, publish and discuss any well-considered plans for local, state or national action or legislation. 4-To urge the passage by the house of representatives of the senate's bill

inquiry. 5-To aid in providing for a proper road exhibit and for free instructions in road-making at the world's fair in Chi-

for a national highway commission of

6-To establish the league on the broadest possible basis throughout the country, so that its influence may be of weight in any direction in which it may be ultimately thrown.

7-To obtain and spread among the local leagues full information regarding recent legislation for road improvement and its practical operation in the

various states and counties. 8-To obtain and publish full information regarding methods of road building as practiced in various parts of the

United States. 9-To procure and furnish to local leagues, at reduced prices, all valuable publications on the subject of roads and road legislation.

A CHANGE OF BASE.

The Louislana Lottery Has Been Granted a Charter From the Republic of Hon-

TEGUCIGALPA, Honduras, Jan. 18 .-The Louisiana state lottery has been granted a charter from the republic of Honduras and will remove its business to that country on the expiration of its present charter, which will be January 1, 1894. The Honduras government grants to the company the island of Guanaja, in the islands of the bay of Honduras, which is to be used in such manner as the company may see fit for its purposes. The government concedes free of cost to the company all lands which may be required for lottery offices. All lottery tickets to be issued by the company are to be impressed by the official seal of the Honduras government and all drawings are to be supervised by the government.

An important feature of the concession is the granting of the right to lay a cable line from any point on the coasts of Honduras to the United States, the Antilles or to Europe. There is also a concession for a steamship line from any ports on the Henduras coast to any part of the world. All articles of the lottery company are to be admitted to Honduras free of duty and all employes of the lottery company are exempted from military service. The lottery company is also exempted from all taxes. The Honduras government as a consideration for the granting of the charter is to have the free use of the cable and steamship lines and is to receive \$1,000,000 in American gold coin and a graduated percentage of from 1 to 3 per cent. of the face value of all tickets sold by the

DAMAGING EVIDENCE

Produced by the Prosecutions the Homestead Poisoning Trial—An Analysis Shows That the Food Contained Arsenic and Croton Oil.

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 18.-The sensational developments of Monday in the case of Hugh Dempsey, charged with furnishing poison for the purpose of making sick the non-union men of Homestead, caused a perfect jam in Judge Stowe's branch of criminal court yester-

Capt. Hunt, of Pittsburgh, testing chemist, who made an analysis of the contents of the fruit jars, began his story of the analysis. He said: "An analysis made of the excrement showed that it contained nine drops of an oil containing and largely composed of croton oil. It also contained about onetwelfth of a grain of arsenic."

J. D. Flynn, manager Western Union Telegraph Company, produced a copy of the telegram from Cincinnati on September 26 addressed to Dempsey, reading: "Send me \$30. In a pinco. Two good agents on the road. Beatty."

After brief examination of F. Price, a reporter, and W. E. Griffiths, who testified that they became sick after drinking coffee obtained in the Homestead mill, District Attorney Burleigh submitted the Cincinnati telegram from Beatty to Dempsey; Dr. Wales' statement as to the number of cases of sickness in the mill; the bill marked "O. K., Dempsey," and identified by Pat Gallagher in evidence. He then annonneed that the commonwealth rested.

Impending Danger.

JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., Jan. 18 .- The situation on the Ohio river grows more serious every hour. It is solid from end to end and a sudden thaw would sweep millions of dollars' worth of property out of existence. Warst of all, a coal famine has set in. Coal is worth \$5 a cart load, while millions of bushels lie in sight, but are hemmed in by the gorge.

The Maine Senatorship

Augusta, Me., Jan. 18.—The election of United States senator yesterday resulted as follows: Senate — Eugene Hale 28; Arthur Sewall I. House—Hale 95, Sewall 41. Hale was declared elected